How did the Industrial Revolution begin to alter worldwide

patterns of production and trade?

Based on data from “World History For Us All” online curriculum

Inferences from the data:

Table on iron production:

* Prior to the Industrial Revolution (pre-1750), China and India’s iron production was greater than, or equal to, Europe’s iron production
* While iron production in all areas of the world showed growth, Europe’s rate of iron production began to grow much faster as it began to industrialize
* Britain, in particular, showed extreme growth in iron production between 1740 and 1806

Tables on Textile Industry

* Between the mid 1700’s and the early 1800’s, Britain’s textile industry grew dramatically
  + Consumption of raw cotton increased by 50 times
  + Value of cotton textile exports grew by over 100 times
* Britain’s trade relationship with India reversed during this time
  + Britain’s imports of cotton piece goods (finished textiles) from India decreased during the early Industrial Revolution
  + Britain’s exports grew, presumably including exports to India

Overall Conclusions:

1. Western Europe (especially Great Britain) replaced China and India as the most industrialized economies
2. Non-industrialized nations became defined as providers/exporters of raw materials, while industrialized nations became defined as producers/exporters of manufactured goods
3. A split begins between developed/industrialized nations and non-industrialized/undeveloped nations in terms of wealth and power